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 ARTICLE APPEARED
 ON PAGE 120

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000400200005-0

LOS ANGELES TIMES
 14 MARCH 1981

CIA Job Is Abroad, Agency Deputy Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—The deputy director of the CIA, seeking to defuse a controversy over domestic spying, told the Senate Intelligence Committee Friday that he believes the CIA should limit its work to other countries.

Navy Adm. Bobby R. Inman was called before a closed meeting of the committee and questioned for two hours about a proposed presidential order expanding CIA authority to include surveillance of American citizens.

Afterward, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York, the senior Democrat on the committee, said Inman made clear his judgment that the job of the CIA is abroad.

A Great Mistake

"Anything which reactivates the CIA as an internal agency of our government dealing with U.S. citizens in the United States would be a great mistake," Moynihan said.

Neither Inman nor the committee chairman, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), would comment after the meeting with nine members of the panel plus Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), chairman of a new Senate Judiciary subcommittee on terrorism.

But Moynihan quoted Inman as saying "no decisions have been made" on an expanded role for the CIA.

Middle-Level Draft

The draft order was described by Moynihan as having been prepared by middle-level CIA, FBI, Defense Department and National Security Agency officials seeking new ways to combat terrorism.

It would permit the CIA or FBI to use break-ins, surveillance or infiltration to keep track of American citizens or companies, no matter whether they were suspected of illegal activities. The agency also would be permitted to influence the activities of some domestic organizations that have foreign ties. And the attorney general would lose his authority to heads of intelligence agencies to approve such activities.

The draft order would revise or replace a 1978 directive that President Jimmy Carter issued in response to widespread abuses by the CIA in the 1950s and 1960s.

Moynihan said the new document is not a proposed executive order as described in most news accounts. Instead, he said, it is a list of possible changes, none of which has been agreed to by senior officials of any government agency, including CIA Director William J. Casey, who has yet to see the document.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A13THE BALTIMORE SUN
13 March 1981

'A Bunch of [Bad] Ideas'

According to reports from Washington, some officials of the Central Intelligence Agency want to be able to resume spying in the United States, and they want to be able to initiate such activities in a more or less routine way, without approval by the attorney general. CIA counsel Daniel B. Silver says these and other proposals are just that, proposals, "talking papers, a bunch of ideas." CIA Deputy Director Admiral Bobby R. Inman, says that neither he nor CIA Director William J. Casey approves such proposals.

Well, we certainly hope not. These are bad ideas. It was just the sort of loose rein that such proposals envision that allowed the many abuses of constitutional rights of American citizens by the CIA in the late 1960s and early 1970s. During that period, CIA agents illegally spied on and infiltrated political organizations. And, of course, it was an unrestrained CIA that conducted secret drug experiments on Americans, one of which proved fatal.

A special presidential commission headed by then-Vice President Rockefeller (with Ronald Reagan as a member), as well as a special Senate committee, concluded that unacceptable abuses of power had occurred and recommended that the agency be brought under closer control. Both panels agreed that secret intelligence operations without high-level oversight are almost certain to go too far. "The momentum of the operation carried it beyond the instructions," is the way the Rockefeller Commission put it in its final report

about domestic spying by the CIA.

President Ford put into effect some restraints; President Carter, working very closely with the newly-created permanent Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, issued a new executive order that was even more restrictive. As a consequence, we believe, Americans have more confidence in the CIA (and the FBI, which has been also operating under new restraints since the Ford administration). It would be dangerous to reverse this trend, as we hope Senator Barry Goldwater's select committee makes clear to Reagan administration officials at a meeting today.

We can understand why President Reagan wants to issue his own executive order, now that he is charged with executive authority over the CIA and the rest of the intelligence community. We can't understand why some of his aides believe that there is a crisis of terrorism in the United States that requires the unleashing of the CIA. We also can't understand why presidents, members of Congress and, especially, career intelligence professionals want to continue down an uncertain road on which directions and instructions are changed every time a new president comes in.

What is needed is a charter for the CIA, the FBI and other intelligence agencies that spells out their missions and the restraints on their behavior in clear statutory language—language meant to endure, language that cannot be changed by the stroke of a presidential pen.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000400200005-0

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM All Things Considered

STATION WETA Radio
NPR Network

DATE March 13, 1981

5:00 PM

CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Domestic Restrictions on the CIA

NOAH ADAMS: Today on Capitol Hill, in a meeting behind closed doors, Deputy CIA Director Bobby Inman told senators that he does not endorse a proposal now circulating that would make it easier for the CIA to carry out domestic spying operations. According to Senator Daniel Moynihan, who was at the Senate Intelligence Committee meeting Admiral Inman said the Reagan Administration has not yet agreed to adopt the plan.

All Things Considered commentator Daniel Schorr says it would be ironic if President Reagan did relax domestic restrictions on the CIA.

DANIEL SCHORR: Guess who was a member of the 1975 Rockefeller Commission investigating the CIA, and guess who signed the unanimous report to President Ford criticizing spying on American dissidents. Ronald Reagan, that's who. And Reagan joined in this recommendation of the panel: "Presidents should refrain from directing the CIA to perform what are essentially internal security tasks. The CIA should resist any efforts, whatever their origin, to involve it again in such improper activities." That's a quote.

Six years later, harking to the trendy anti-terrorism slogans from the Right, President Reagan wants to lift some of the Ford and Carter restraints on domestic espionage, buying a little more internal security for a little less civil liberty. It looks like the pendulum swining back to the day of covert wire-tapping, mail-opening, and break-ins.

But maybe not. This time there are signs of resistance from the intelligence community, still feeling the bruises of previous White House abuse of intelligence agencies.

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 NEW YORK DAILY NEWS
 12 March 1981

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 12 March 1981

CIA may use anti-C

By LARS-ERIK NELSON

Washington (News Bureau)—The Central Intelligence Agency is considering the renewal of cooperation with anti-Castro Cuban exiles as part of a broad-scale revival of its capacity to conduct covert operations, Reagan administration officials disclosed yesterday.

The planned move appeared to be an attempt to back up the administration's veiled threats "to strike at the source"—a reference to Cuba's alleged involvement in El Salvador.

The scheme is regarded as "silly" by some officials, on the grounds that the exiles—some of whose groups have maintained a clandestine, private war against Cuba since the Bay of Pigs fiasco 20 years ago—cannot be controlled.

But the plan has strong advocates within the CIA, as the organization emerges after four years of dormancy under the Carter administration with a variety of schemes to harass Cuba, the Soviet Union and other foes of the United States.

THE RESURGENCE has the direct authorization of President Reagan, one top official said. It also is supported by Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who are reported to believe that the agency had been unnecessarily shackled by former President Jimmy Carter and Congress in recent years.

Among other plans under consideration:

- Providing arms directly to Afghan guerrillas resisting 85,000 Soviet troops who occupied their country 15 months ago. Some equipment has already been supplied through Egypt, which has

shipped Soviet-made arms to the guerrillas and replenished its arsenal with weapons from the U.S.

- Seeking repeal of restrictions on covert military support for Angolan guerrillas fighting a Cuban-backed Marxist regime. Secret aid is currently banned, but the Reagan administration is seeking repeal of the 1975 restriction. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-Brooklyn) said yesterday, "If this is the first shot in the President's policy toward Africa, it is sure to backfire."

- Rewriting a 1978 executive order that restrained CIA domestic intelligence-gathering operations. Under a "wish list" drafted by CIA lawyers, the attorney general would delegate to intelligence officials the authority to approve wiretaps and break-ins against suspects in national security cases. The existing order, drafted in 1978, requires the attorney general to authorize specific wiretaps and break-ins. Under the proposed revision, he would merely authorize "categories" of surveillance techniques, and intelligence officials would approve specific instances.

- Arming Cambodian exiles in Thailand to fight the Vietnamese occupation of their homeland. Former Cambodian ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is trying to rally Cambodian forces to fight the Vietnamese. Haig has said he sees nothing objectionable about assistance to the exiles. CIA Director William Casey is currently in Japan on a "routine familiarization trip" that may also be an attempt to assess Asian support for the Cambodian emigres.

"Under Casey, things are really beginning to work over at the CIA," a senior administration official told the Daily News. "The President really wants to raise the operational level and the image of the agency."

One Congressional source, asked whether the "reinvigoration" of the CIA would be resisted, complained, "We don't even know what they're up to. We're getting hit on all sides. It's like being nibbled to death by ducks."

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NEW YORK TIMES
12 MARCH 1981

C.I.A. AIDE CLARIFIES STAND ON RESTRAINT

Inman Says He is Fighting to Bar 'Repugnant Changes' Urged in Curbs on Intelligence

By CHARLES MOHR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Adm. Bobby R. Inman, the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, says he is doing his utmost to prevent a "series of repugnant changes" in legal and administrative restraints on the activities of the intelligence agencies and suggests he might resign if such changes were adopted.

Admiral Inman, newly confirmed in his post, made these remarks in a telephone conversation last evening following an unusual press conference earlier in the day at which he denied in somewhat less forceful terms that proposals to relax restrictions on domestic spying by the Central Intelligence Agency had his approval.

His remarks on both occasions seemed to throw into clearer focus a new debate over whether it is necessary or desirable to relieve the nation's intelligence agencies of restrictions imposed on them since Congressional investigations of abuses in the mid-1970's.

The admiral said that he believed some changes were desirable and would be made because of an apparent increase in the danger of international terrorism.

Sweeping Changes Opposed

However, he made it clear that he personally opposed sweeping relaxations of current restrictions sought by some strongly conservative forces in Congress and the executive branch.

His comments were prompted by an article published yesterday in The New York Times saying that newly appointed intelligence officials were seeking increased authority to spy on Americans at home and abroad.

At the press conference yesterday, the admiral repeatedly stressed that he had not personally endorsed a request for such greater authority.

When he was asked to clarify some of those remarks, Admiral Inman said in the telephone conversation: "I'm doing my damndest to keep this train from running off into one where we do end up with a series of repugnant changes for which I would not stay in this Administration."

He added that the news article suggesting that the top leadership of the agency was asking for such changes "is like harden the line of a lot of conservative people before they ever really get around to knowing what the facts are."

"And that's not an idle problem," Admiral Inman added. "It's a potential danger."

William H. Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has testified that he does not see the need for any sweeping relaxation of guidelines on bureau counterintelligence work imposed by former Attorney General Edward H. Levi. Admiral Inman now seems to be in general agreement. Several Republican Senators have recently said that they believe restrictions meant to protect civil liberties should be relaxed because they tend to hamper the intelligence agencies' investigative ability.

Arena of the Debate

In the debate over how much or how little to regulate the work of intelligence agencies, the most important battleground may be administrative procedures promulgated by the executive branch and not Congressional legislation, which recently has been blurred by stalemate or compromises.

In January 1978, President Carter signed Presidential Executive Order 12036, which, in the continuing absence of a legislative "charter," is the central document governing intelligence work. There has never been any doubt, expert sources said, that President Reagan would replace Mr. Carter's order with one of his own.

Admiral Inman said yesterday at an unusual on-the-record press briefing at the C.I.A. headquarters that, "the new Administration has read a great deal in the years out of office about the state of U.S. intelligence and particularly questions about our current abilities in regard to dealing with terrorism and the whole area of counterintelligence."

He added that the Reagan White House had asked the various intelligence agencies to answer the question of whether legal restrictions on domestic spying and "very intrusive" investigative techniques and diminish the agencies' capability.

The answer to that, he said, is "certainly."

Draft of New Order

The admiral acknowledged that a "working group" of officials from various intelligence agencies, had produced a partial "first draft" of a new executive order that would relax current restrictions on searches, surveillance and infiltration by informers directed at Americans.

Although some of Admiral Inman's remarks seemed open to differing interpretation, he clearly seemed to be expressing a hope that what he called the "political levels" would use prudence and restraint in relaxing current restrictions. Decisions, he said, would involve "change versus risk versus gain."

At another point, he said that ultimately the question was to balance legal protections against the cost of giving up "a little intelligence" and said there should be "a very clear understanding of what the gain is you will get for the change you are going to make."

Admiral Inman said in the news briefing that eventually some new measures would probably be necessary to control the threat of terrorism and that these could be acceptable to "the body politic" if it was understood "those measures are directly related to that and not to spying on the public."

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ON PAGE A-13

NEW YORK TIMES
11 MARCH 1981

C.I.A. Deputy Denies Seeking Chan

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 10 — The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence this afternoon denied suggestions that the top leadership of the intelligence community had asked the White House for increased authority to spy on Americans at home and abroad.

Adm. Bobby R. Inman, the Deputy Director, objected to the language of an article in The New York Times this morning saying that "newly appointed intelligence officials" were asking for "re-

newed authority to gather information on Americans with such techniques as searches, physical surveillance and the infiltration of domestic organizations.

However, in the interview and in subsequent telephone call Admiral Inman did agree that such proposals were embodied in what he called a "first draft" by a "working group" of intelligence agency officials studying the effect of existing legal and administrative restrictions on intelligence work.

Admiral Inman repeatedly stressed that he had not personally endorsed a re-

Intelligence, issued a statement saying his committee had "received proposed revisions to the executive order governing intelligence activities" and that the committee "will be briefed by the C.I.A. Friday on the proposed revisions."

The committee's press spokesman and Admiral Inman subsequently made clear that the "proposed revisions" constituted the "first draft" by the working group, which was headed by the intelligence agency's general counsel, Daniel B. Silver, and that it had been given to the committee at the committee's request after the Times article appeared.

Admiral Inman reiterated firmly that the top executives of the agency were not formally asking for the same revisions in regulations discussed in the Silver draft.

In a reference to the Director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey, and himself, Admiral Inman said: "The only newly appointed intelligence officials in the Reagan Administration are Bill Casey and Bob Inman and neither of us has asked for any of these things."

The Times, the American Civil Liberties Union and some officials in the Government had obtained copies of a draft of an executive order entitled "Standards for the Conduct of United States Intelligence Activities" containing the changes outlined in the Times article. These revisions would apply to Executive Order 12036, signed by President Carter three years ago. The Senator's formal statement said that "study of proposal is under way with a view to future discussions with the executive branch on this subject."

Semantic questions were involved in Admiral Inman's news briefing and discussions of the subject. Admiral Inman several times stressed that the intelligence community, comprising the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies, had not asked the Reagan Administration for expanded authority.

Instead, Admiral Inman said, the Reagan Administration had asked the intelligence agencies "to do an assessment of the impact of current restrictions" and to say whether existing laws, executive orders, or practices "inhibit the effectiveness of the intelligence agencies, particularly in dealing with the problems of terrorism and counterintelligence."

11 March 1981

CIA Needs to Have Tools For National Security Job

The Central Intelligence Agency under Ronald Reagan shows signs of revitalization after the long post-Vietnam period under a cloud.

Two bits of news disclosed this week give a peek at the direction the CIA is heading under its new director, William Casey.

First, Casey showed up unexpectedly in Japan to meet with Premier Zenko Suzuki and urge him to increase his country's economic assistance to Pakistan and Thailand.

Secondly, it was revealed that a group of intelligence officials headed by CIA men are asking for broadened authority to gather information in the United States and abroad.

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Both moves appeared to be a reaching out into new areas by the CIA, moves which seem to indicate a more aggressive, activist leadership at the agency.

Casey's visit to Japan was unusual. His visit was unannounced and, so far as Japanese officials could recall, it was the first official level discussion between a CIA director and the prime minister.

And the topic also was unusual. Economic assistance to other nations would seem to be beyond the ordinary purview of the intelligence agency. But Casey, whose background in intelligence goes back to World War II, is an unusual, innovative man.

News reports point out that Thailand

and Pakistan are both on the fringes of areas of recent Communist expansion. Casey's mission reinforces previous beliefs that the CIA is extremely interested in those areas.

The move for broadened authority grew out of a meeting of intelligence officials with President Reagan on the subject of terrorism. The New York Times revealed that the officials are putting together a proposed executive order calling for less restrictions on searches, physical surveillance and infiltration of domestic organizations.

★

It could overturn, by a stroke of Reagan's pen, many of the regulations imposed on intelligence-gathering activities by Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

At this point, it is not possible for outsiders to make judgments on the merits of each of the proposals. A balance, of course, needs to be struck between civil rights and the need to halt the spread of terrorism and communism.

No one in the Reagan administration is advocating a "rogue elephant" CIA, trampling on freedoms and grasping for power.

But the new mood at the CIA is encouraging. The early moves of the new director and the effort by the agency to obtain the tools necessary to do its job should go a long way to restore morale among the CIA employees whose work is so vital to the security of the nation.

WASHINGTON POST
11 March 1981

Reagan to Ease Curb On Domestic Spying, CIA Official Confirms

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Central Intelligence Agency's deputy director confirmed yesterday that some of the restrictions imposed on spying and counterespionage in the United States will be lifted in a new executive order by President Reagan later this year.

Speaking out at a rare on-the-record briefing at CIA headquarters, Adm. Bobby Ray Inman maintained that the scope of the changes had been vastly exaggerated in publicity about a set of preliminary proposals.

A draft of a proposed executive order, obtained by The Washington Post, would give the CIA authority to conduct covert operations in this country and to resume other "intrusive" practices, such as surreptitious entry, that were put off-limits following the disclosure of abuses in the mid-1970s.

Inman predicted that the final executive order would contain nothing that would give the agency power to carry out covert operations in the United States.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "there is no intent to proceed anywhere down that line." He said suggestions in news stories Tuesday morning were simply a first-blush recitation of ideas on how to deal more effectively with terrorism and foreign espionage in this country.

Inman said he is confident that political realities and concern for the rule of law would squelch many of the initial suggestions in the lengthy discussions that must be held before Reagan issues a new order.

"I think we clearly will have a revised executive order," Inman said. But he did not think it would be promulgated until late spring or early summer.

Clearly annoyed by Tuesday's leaks, Inman said he has no doubt that "all kinds of ideas" had been committed to paper, but he declared repeatedly that all such work was done in response to an explicit request from the White House in late January.

"The new administration has read a great deal in the years out of office about the state of U.S. intelligence and, particularly, questions about our current abilities in regard to dealing with terrorism and the whole area of counterintelligence," Inman told reporters. "Once they took office, they wanted to know what was the status of our capabilities on the questions of terrorism."

That, in turn, led to a White House request that all of the intelligence agencies make "an assessment of the impact of current restrictions" and what they thought might be achieved "if you did not have these restrictions," he said.

The results thus far, collected by a working group headed by CIA general counsel Daniel B. Silver, are far from the final product, Inman declared. He said he felt that Tuesday's initial news stories constituted "a bum rap" insofar as they implied that either he or CIA Director William J. Casey is actively seeking such changes.

Throughout the session, Inman sought to avoid direct discussion of preliminary suggestions committed to paper. Silver had declared earlier that nothing one could properly label a draft executive order even existed.

A copy of a typewritten, 16-page "Executive Order" — outlining far-reaching changes, at least on paper, from rules laid down by President Carter — was obtained later in the day.

That order would, as informed sources said Monday, eliminate the Carter administration standard of using the "least intrusive means possible" to collect intelligence information and sharply restrict the attorney general's veto power over controversial techniques, such as opening mail,

The covert "planning" role of is not "likely." "conduct" elimin In, execut rent engag within condu "any" this legally against

CIA officials would neither confirm nor deny the authenticity of the 16-page document. CIA spokesman LaVon Strong said that in any case, it "doesn't negate what Inman is saying."

"The way you start commenting on these [existing] restrictions is you get out the old executive order and start rejiggering it," Strong said. "But there's a lot of people who are going to take potshots" at any proposed order before it can be adopted.

One complaint came immediately from the American Civil Liberties Union whose spokesman, Jerry Ber- man, said the draft "sounds like a very serious alteration of their [the CIA's] authority and would place civil liberties in jeopardy."

On Capitol Hill, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) said his Senate Intelligence Committee had asked for and received from the CIA last week "draft proposed revisions to the executive order" Carter issued in 1978.

"A study of the proposals is under way with a view toward future discussions with the executive branch," Goldwater said in a brief statement. He said the CIA would brief the Senate committee at an executive session Friday.

For his part, Inman said he did not regard the CIA's getting into the business of surreptitious searches and break-ins as "a likely outcome." He refused to speculate, however, on what changes were in store.

"I don't have a clue at this point [as to] what it's going to look like," he said. "And I don't think the public interest is served by the presumption that there are decisions or changes" on the verge of being made.

Inman said, however, that he regards the threat of terrorism as very real. He suggested that changes in needed "because of the changing world we're dealing with."

CIA Director Makes Surprise Visit to Japan

By William Chapman

Washington Post Foreign Service

TOKYO, March 9 — Central Intelligence Director William Casey, in an unprecedented surprise visit to Japan, today asked Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to increase the country's economic assistance to Asian countries.

According to Japanese officials, Casey especially asked for an increase in aid to Pakistan and Thailand, countries that lie on the fringes of areas of communist expansion in the past two years.

Casey's visit to Tokyo was not announced in advance and his presence was not known until his name appeared on a list of visitors to Suzuki's office this morning. So far as Japanese officials could recall, it was the first official-level discussion between an American CIA director and an incumbent Japanese prime minister.

American officials declined to elaborate on Casey's mission. They described his visit with Suzuki as a "courtesy call" and said he had come to Tokyo primarily for talks with Ambassador Mike Mansfield.

A brief embassy statement said Casey and Mansfield informally discussed "general international developments in East Asia" and that Casey had sought the ambassador's views on "political, military and strategic trends in the Pacific region."

U.S. officials said there were no substantive discussions between Casey and the prime minister. But Japanese officials told reporters that Casey had talked about China and the general Asian situation in addition to raising the issue of additional economic assistance.

The U.S. has pressed Japan repeatedly to play a bigger global role com-

mensurate with its economic power. Washington has asked for a larger Japanese military commitment to joint defense in Asia and has urged Japan to continue to enlarge its economic aid programs.

Japan has made it clear it will not increase substantially its defense budget this year but has promised another surge in aid that will double its economic assistance programs by 1985.

Japan, at the request of the United States, granted an extra aid package to Pakistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, largely to help the Pakistani government cope with refugee problems.

Thailand has benefited from Japanese aid for Cambodian refugees who swarmed into the country after the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. On a recent trip

through Southeast Asia, Suzuki announced a new aid package for internal Thai development.

According to Japanese officials, Casey brought up the subject of aid to both countries. He reportedly said that the United States appreciated past Japanese commitments to them and asked that more be done in the future.

Casey also said that the future of Cambodia should be discussed when Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito comes to Washington later this month.

Casey was not available to reporters here. He arrived Saturday night and held discussions with Mansfield Sunday and today, U.S. officials said.

They discussed China, Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf region, officials said, but no details of their talks were made public.

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NEW YORK TIMES
10 MARCH 1981

INTELLIGENCE GROUPS SEEK NEW AUTHORITY TO GET INFORMATION

PROPOSAL STILL UNDER REVIEW

Use of Searches, Surveillance and Infiltration of Organizations Would Again Be Allowed

By ROBERT PEAR

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 9 — The Reagan Administration's newly appointed intelligence officials are asking for renewed authority to gather information on Americans in this country and abroad, using such techniques as searches, physical surveillance and the infiltration of domestic organizations.

The authority is being sought in a proposed executive order that would, in effect, overturn many of the regulations imposed on intelligence-gathering activities by Presidents Ford and Carter.

An interagency working group led by Central Intelligence Agency officials has proposed numerous changes in Executive Order 12036, the basic framework for all intelligence activities, signed by Mr. Carter Jan. 24, 1978. The revised order, though now treated as secret, would become public and would have the force of law if signed by President Reagan.

Proposals 'Still Under Review'

A White House spokesman said today that the proposals were "still under review" and had been circulated within the intelligence community for comment.

The proposed order would recast Mr. Carter's decree in terms that authorize, rather than restrict, the collection of intelligence information and the use of such techniques as searches, surveillance and infiltration, which are generally called "intrusive" by intelligence experts.

For example, the basic controls established by Mr. Carter were set forth in Section 2 of his order, titled "Restrictions on Intelligence Activities," including the category "Restrictions on Certain Collection Techniques." The proposed order would replace those headings with "Conduct of Intelligence Activities" and "Use of Certain Collection Techniques."

The draft order would also clarify the role of the Attorney General in scrutinizing intelligence activities from a legal

point of view; remove the requirement that information be collected "least intrusive means possible" some of the restrictions on infiltrating domestic organizations for intelligence purposes, and narrow the definition of "United States persons" entitled to protection under the order.

The proposal also weakens a section of Mr. Carter's order that requires intelligence officials to report evidence of possible crimes to the Attorney General.

The proposed order says that intelligence agencies should respect established concepts of privacy and civil liberties. It would not change those sections of Mr. Carter's order that prohibited assassinations and curtailed experimental research on human beings. But it would give the C.I.A. greater latitude to collect information in this country.

The proposed executive order makes no reference to the rights of journalists. It broadens the type of surveillance that may be conducted by an agency investigating the "unauthorized disclosure" of intelligence information, and conceivably reporters might be included in such an investigation.

Many of the restrictions that the proposed order would roll back were first imposed by President in 1976 on the recommendation of a Presidential commission headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller after the commission had documented extensive spying on American citizens both in this country and abroad by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Capability Against Terrorism

The impetus for the new executive order grew out of a meeting in late January or early February in which intelligence officials discussed terrorism with President Reagan. The White House asked various agencies to suggest changes in intelligence regulations to improve antiterrorism capabilities and approved a suggestion by the C.I.A. for a study group to make specific recommendations.

William J. Casey, the Director of Central Intelligence, and Daniel B. Silver, general counsel of the intelligence agency, took the initiative in revising President Carter's executive order, but the study group included representatives of all the other agencies that collect and produce intelligence information.

Mr. Carter's order, which remains in effect until superseded, says: "The

techniques are used for intelligence purposes, unless the President has approved the general type of activity involved and the Attorney General has approved its use in a specific case, after finding "probable cause to believe" that the target is an agent of a foreign power.

Less Official Approval Required

The draft order drops both the "probable cause" standard and the requirement of Presidential approval. It says that "the Attorney General may approve the use of such techniques by category" or delegate his approval authority to the head of any intelligence agency.

The existing order says that intelligence agencies may collect, store and disseminate information about a person who is "reasonably believed" to be acting on behalf of a foreign power or engaging in international terrorist or narcotics activities.

The draft order drops the requirement for a "reasonable" belief. It would permit agents to collect information about a person "who has acted or may be acting on behalf of a foreign power" or who "has engaged or may be engaging" in terrorism or the narcotics trade.

Under the existing order, the head of each intelligence agency must establish written procedures for the conduct of intelligence activities. The Attorney General is given broad, independent authority to review, approve and establish such procedures in the interest of protecting constitutional rights and privacy. The draft order would limit the Attorney General's role to checking the legality of guidelines submitted to him.

Under President Carter's order, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the only intelligence agency that could search an office or home without the consent of the owner or occupant. The draft order authorizes other agencies to conduct such searches, saying they "shall be coordinated with the F.B.I."